The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
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PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist*. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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POETRY.

THE BARREN TREE.

A fair looking tree in a garden once grew;
It was warmed by the sun, it was fed by the dew;
The gardener tended and watched it with care,
And believed that ere long it would blossom and bear.

It threw out its branches above and around,
Till it covered and shaded a large plot of ground;
The gardener came yearly his basket to fill,
But he found the fine tree was a cumberer still.

"Cut it down," said his master: "I'm sorry to see
In my flourishing garden so barren a tree;
I've waited with patience, you've watched it with care—
Cut it down and make room for another to bear."

"Oh, spare it a little while longer, and then
When I've dug round, and pruned it, and dressed it again,
If it blossom and bear not, no more I require:
At once I will fell it, and burn it with fire."

And thus does our heavenly Husbandman bear
With the trees he has planted and nourished with care;
And shall I, too, who grow in his garden so green,
Still bearing no fruit to his glory, be seen?

Ah, no! as the years shall pass over my head,
May my soul with the dew of his Spirit be fed!
And, growing in grace, may I ripen, and fill
With fragrant luxuriance, till, plucked at his will,
In his garner he'll place me, with myriads more,
To bloom in his presence, and live evermore!

Dipping Eggs in Boiling Water.

Some months ago I saw running the rounds of the press in substance as follow: "Set eggs an instant in boiling water; it will coagulate a thin film of the albumen, and thus make eggs keep a long time." Since then it has been extensively tried with one and the same result. All I have to say is that when tricks are to be played on travelers I do not want to be in the cars; that is, as Jim Jinkers said, "my speariance." For I bought a lot of eggs thus preserved. The first thing my wife said was—"What queer eggs! They have a thick, dirty film on the inside of them." The next week I was a little unwell, and my wife boiled one as a delicacy for me, and that thing of an egg had one side a black coat and the rest a leathery yellow skin next to the shell; and I could not eat my boiled egg, which made my wife think I was sicker than I was. So she boiled another, and to please her I ate it. But it went down dreadfully hard—as if I was eating boiled toad, in fact. Had I only been aware at that time that the rotten appearance was due to this philosophic way of preserving eggs, there would have been less of the toad and more of the philosophic endurance about my throat.

Next we smelled in the pantry some putrid thing, and my wife had it cleaned, but to no effect. At last I perceived the odor not only of some dead animal matter in the pantry, but of rotten eggs. So I investigated the eggs—their center and yolk were perfectly sweet; the chicken pit was alive, and if set under a hen would have hatched; but the boiled portion next to the shell, about a sixteenth of an inch thick, was putrid and stunk.

Now, all I have to say is, when an announcement of scientific discovery for the preservation of eggs is made to such a sensitive and lives and adopts new things so rapidly, the promulgator ought to be sure that he is right before he teaches the public.

Two principles are at the bottom of this last egg preserving hoax. 1. Boiling a thin layer next to the shell will coagulate the albumen, and for a very short interval (a few reading a nation as ours, which hours) tend to keep it. 2. As the heated portion of the albumen becomes dead matter by the boiling, of course it decays just as would the whole egg if hard boiled. And hence the discoloration in a few days, and the offensive stench.

Could the eggs be dipped in hot water an instant, and then, before cooling, the shell be rendered impervious to air, the egg would be made like a fruit jar in its principle, and hence keep longer than it otherwise would. But to put the eggs, as has been recommend, in hot water, and leave the shell permeable by air, is only to hasten the decay. All this might have been known by the one who was so unwise as to recommend the delusive process. Such eggs will not keep as long as if not put in hot water an instant, for all the reasoning is false. And since wax, tallow, india rubber, or any other coating of the shell of an egg, neither is nor can be made airtight, all applications of heat, and of such substances, hot or cold, must, as they did fifty years ago, fail to keep eggs. (See patent English processes, 1806—16.) So, writers for the press, be cautious! A word dropped carelessly by you is read by and misleads of miles of our territory everywhere.—*S. J. Parker, M. D., in the Country Gentleman.*

1862---1871.

Freedom's Celebration.

Military Display in Honor of the Day.

Brilliant Oration by Professor John M. Langston.

The anniversary celebration by the Stanton Guards yesterday of the issuance of President Lincoln's "one hundred day" proclamation of freedom, was attended by large numbers, who manifested considerable interest in the proceedings. A battery of artillery was stationed in the White Lot, and at intervals during the day fired several salutes, amounting in all to one hundred guns.

THE PROCESSION.

The Stanton Guards, in their handsome blue uniforms, assembled at their armory, and having formed in line of march and preceded by the Columbia Band and drum corps, under the lead of William Carter, proceeded past the City Hall and formed on Indiana Avenue, the right wing resting on Third street. The procession was here formed in the following order: Mounted Police, under command of Sergeant Poole; the Chief Marshal, A. M. Green, and the following aids, all on horseback; Alfred Jones, William H. Brown, Sr., John L. Hickman, George W. Phillips, H. A. Wormley, Allen Poindexter, D. Allen, Alfred Parker, Robert Logan, and John Minor Botts.

The Columbia Band and Drum Corps.

The Stanton Guards, headed by Colonel William Bowen, as follows: Company A, Captain Marshall; company B, Captain Smith; company C, Captain Clarke; company D, Captain Over, company H, Captain Young; the Ashland Brass Band.

A large delegation of laboring men from the 5th district, headed by George Forrester and Sandy Lacy as marshals, carriages containing a number of persons, among whom were Professor J. M. Langston, orator of the day; Rev. D. H. Anderson, Rev. Elisha Weaver, Messrs. Edward W. Turner, Henry Johnson, president of the Board of Trustees for Colored Schools; O. P. Anderson and Rev. Mr. Hall.

The procession then moved along the following route: Down Third to Pennsylvania avenue, to the Capitol, around the Capitol, through the grounds, up Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, around the Circle, down K street to Fifteenth, along Fifteenth to Vermont avenue, along Vermont avenue to Fifteen-and-a-half street, through Executive avenue to the White Lot.

The Guards presented a soldierly appearance, and were repeatedly applauded on the route, particularly as they marched down between the Treasury Department and President's Grounds, where an immense throng assembled, the entire of the terraces within the grounds being covered with people, and outside there were a large number of carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen.

AT THE WHITE LOT.

On the arrival of the procession at the White Lot, the crowd took the shortest way across the grounds until they reached the platform, while the military filed regularly into the path, and marched up to and surrounded it in order.

Among those on the platform were the following: Hon. W. H. Johnson, Secretary of the Interior of the Republic of Liberia; Hon. N. P. Chipman; Hon. E. L. Stanton, Secretary of the District; Hon. N. G. Ordway; Governor William W. Holden, of North Carolina; General O. O. Howard; Hons. F. A. Boswell and Peter Campbell, of the House of Delegates; Alexander R. Shepherd; Lewis H. Douglass, of the Legislative Council; R. J. Hinton, Senator Wilson, Collector Slater, Colonel J. A. Magruder, Hon. A. B. Mullett, William Forsyth, and Henry Johnson.

Mr. A. M. Green called the meeting to order. He said that in compliment to the commanding officers of the Stanton Guards and as a recognition of his energy in organizing the battalion, he would move that Colonel William Bowen be called on to preside.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and Colonel Bowen then took the chair amid general applause.

Mr. Green then announced a list of officers, among whom were Mr. Johnson, secretary, and Mr. Edward W. Turner, corresponding secretary.

The chair then called on Rev. D. H. Anderson, who opened the proceedings with a fervent prayer, at the conclusion of which the band performed the Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. Henry Johnson then read the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued on the 22d of September, 1862, announcing to the people of the States then in rebellion that if they did not lay down their arms in one hundred days from that date that a proclamation would be issued declaring the freedom of all slaves within such States. He then read the proclamation of January 1, 1863, declaring freedom to all persons within the States then in rebellion.

ORATION OF PROF. JOHN M. LANGSTON.

Professor John M. Langston was then introduced and delivered an address, of which the following is the substance:

To-day we celebrate an event, or rather a succession of events, which renders peculiarly luminous and glorious the most interesting chapter of American history; and associated inseperably with these events stands the good, the great, the immortal Lincoln.

The dignity and appropriateness of our celebration are simply vindicated by the magnitude and importance of the triumph implied in our emancipation.

This achievement is one of such signal importance, of such far-reaching consequences, so essential to the national life and liberty, that it stands in moral significance second to no act recorded in our national annals. What the fathers of of our Government announced in the Declaration by this act is incorporated into our National Constitution. And in practice, as well as in theory "we hold that all men are created equal," and "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We celebrate the triumph of national virtue over national vice; the triumph of national law over State and national violence the triumph of the principles of intelligent civilization over national and State barbarism; the triumph of the principles of our national declaration over the inculcations of a once insolent slave oligarchy; the triumph of freedom, with all its blessings, over slavery, with its incalculable evils; the triumph of Republicanism over mis-named Democracy; the triumph of Christianity itself over the infidelity and atheism inculcated by the false teachings of despotism.

In this triumph the sentiment and opinion which once found expression in the statement that "this is a white man's government" and "this is a white man's country," are for ever destroyed, and neither in our Bible nor State or National Constittuion is there to be read, in any article, any section, clause, or phrase, the word "white," nor in any of our State or national public documents is there to be found any phraseology importing discrimination as to citizenship or political power by reason of complexion.

It may not be denied, therefore, that we celebrate the triumph of that Democracy which, while it forgets not the things that belong to itself, is none the less solicitous to preserve and defend those things which belong of right to all others—a Democracy which is no less just in its demands than equal and impartial in its concessions.

It is interesting to trace the progress of the accomplishment of these grand results.

First of all, on the 16th day of April, 1862. Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia.

Second. On the 22d of September, 1862, Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation of freedom, the ninth anniversary of which we celebrate to-day.

Third. On the 29th of November, 1862. Edward Bates, Attorney General of the United States, issued the celebrated opinion, in which he says:

"Our nationality was created and our political government exists by written law, and inasmuch as that law does not exclude persons of that descent, (African,) and as its terms are manifestly broad enough to include them, it follows inevitably that such persons, born in the country, must be citizens, unless the fact of African descent be so incompatible with the fact of citizenship that the two cannot exist together. If they can co-exist, in nature and reason, then they do exist in persons of the indicated class, for there is no law to the contrary. I am not able to perceive any antagonism, legal or natural, between the two facts."

Fourth. On the 1st of January, 1863, war being still urged against the life and liberty of the nation, the President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in him as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in accordance with prior notice, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, did order and declare "that all persons held as slaves within certain States and designated parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free."

Fifth. The acceptance of two hundred thousand colored troops, as the contribution of four millions of disfranchised Americans to the service for the defence and maintenance of the authority of law and the integrity of the Union, then followed.

Sixth. The organization of the Freedmen's Bureau, which has not only been of large benefit to the newly-emancipated in supplying his physical wants, in furnishing food, clothing, shelter, and protection, but has contributed largely to his education and elevation, bringing to him the school-house, with many of the appliances needed for educational purposes.

Seventh. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which forever fixes the organic law, in unmistakable terms, the freedom of all the people of our country, was ratified on the 18th of December, 1865.

Eighth. The fourteenth amendment, defining citizenship, being ratified on the 27th of July, 1868, became a part of the Constitution.

Ninth. The fifteenth amendment, declaring, in section 1, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," was ratified on the 30th of March, 1870.

Thus, step by step, from the position of things, we have been advanced by legal enactment. First, to the position of *men*; second, to the position of *citizens*; third, to the position of *voters*, with all the responsibilities and duties, the privileges and immunities attaching to these several characters, and all this has been accomplished since the 22d of September, 1862. On that day the first step was taken, and to-day we celebrate the completion of the grandest moral, political, and legal reformation that the world ever knew. Nine years ago to-day we were without country or government, legally and politically outcasts and nondescripts. To-day we are the legal peers and political equals of any and all of our fellow-citizens.

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. His administration was sustained by the Republican party, and to this party belongs the honor of inangurating and perfecting these great measures; nor is there any other great political organization in the country at once willing and able to support and maintain them.

First; considerations of gratitude, of self-interest, of patriotism, render it the duty of the colored American to support by his influence and vote for this great party of Freedom. And the same considerations which would induce him to support the Republican party, ought to induce him to oppose and seek to defeat by all honorable means the Democratic party.

It does not render our duty less simple and plain that the Democratic party in some quarters is professing to accept as accomplished facts the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. This recognition, if mode in good faith, comes at a late hour—after the Republican party has shown itself the party of freedom, competent alike to effect and sustain such measures. But this recognition is not made in good faith; for Senator Thurman, as well as Alexander H. Stephens, maintains that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are unconstitutional and void. And there is no champion of the "new departure" doctrine since the death and burial of Vallandigham; with him slumbers this last of his political subterfuges. The Democratic party is to-day, as in all its past history, inimical to any measure the end of which is our elevation and advancement.

But has the colored voter no claims upon the Republican party? He has, and these claims can not be disregarded; nor have they been. In no wise, therefore, do I sympathize with the notion that the Republican party has been slow to recognize the claims of its colored voters to official places of honor, responsibility, and profit. Nor is it true that in the distribution of its patronage discrimination has been made against black men in favor of persons possessing a less quantity of African blood. No small number of colored men occupy official places under the Government, and many of them are persons of pure African lineage.

Two things connected with this matter of office-holding, with regard to us, are worthy of note: First, that the Government has been and still is so willing to recognize our claims; and secondly, that so many colored men have been found so competent to discharge the duties imposed upon them as office-holders.

I am not disposed to hold that there is not yet even greater things to be done by the Republican party in recognition of our claims to official place. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the Republican party owes it to itself, not less than to us to see to it that some able and efficient colored man be called to fill some very prominent and influential Federal position. There is no indisposition on the part of leading Republicans to do this; nor is there lack of ability on the part of the colored voters of the country to furnish the man for such a place.

Should considerations, which can not be overcome, make it proper for us to wait even longer for higher official recognition, we must not lose confidence in the Republican party and its leaders. We must not suffer any such selfish considerations as this to determine our conduct. Our obligation to sustain the Republican party is binding upon us as Americans no less than as colored men.

Were one's duty to support a party to depend upon his securing office or not in its day of power, not even the Republican party could ever have secured the control of the Government. Considerations of patriotism, considerations of duty ought and must determine our action in this regard. While it is true that the essential and fundamental ideas of freedom, enfranchisement, and suffrage have been worked into the texture of our national and State law, the work of the Republican party is not completed. Nor are the purposes yet to be compassed without interest to the colored voter.

The work of the Republican party will not be completed till the liberty and equal rights, the common privileges and immunities which belong to us all, are secured beyond a possibility of reversal or overthrow.

Its work will not be done till State and National laws are enacted guaranteeing to all citizens, without regard to color, by the imposition of heavy penalties for their violation, common law rights; nor will its work be done till the law against outrages perpetrated by the Kuklux and the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment are duly executed.

In order to the enactment and execution of such laws, we must create through the Republican party, and the instrumentalities furnished by it, a healthy, regenerated public sentiment; and to accomplish this, edueation, thorough and broad in regard to our rights and the duty of our white fellow-citizens everywhere to recognize and respect them is indispensible

Questions connected with the national currency, the national debt, the levy and collection of taxes, the tariff and civil service reform, not to mention other matters of interest which claim consideration, are yet to be more fully and thoroughly discussed and acted upon.

No political organization in our country is so able to handle these subjects as the Republican party, and no citizen ought to be more profoundly interested in their proper solution and settlement than the voter of African descent.

Baptized afresh in the spirit of freedom, let us now, as in the past, cultivate manly purposes with regard to our duty. It is well for us to remember that our position is one of two-fold character. We are "colored men," newly emancipated; we are no less "American citizens," with the usual responsibilities attaching to us. As colored men, we are the subjects of peculiar trials and duties, as we are and have been the subjects of peculiar, though not altogether unnatural, predictions. Accepting "emancipation" as signifying to us the right to, and the enjoyment of manhood and individuality; "enfranchisement" as signifying duty to family no less than to State; the ballot as signifying the power to rise in social and official life as rapidly and to position as exalted as others, our duty to cultivate virtue and intelligence as the real basis of individual and national elevation is apparent and binding. These—emancipation, enfranchisement, and the ballot—are to us the *criteria* and measure of liberty—are, indeed, liberty itself; and liberty is none other thing than such opportunity to be and to do as that neither our countrymen nor mankind may justly hold us answerable for failure to prove ourselves serviceable "in our day and generation." To the full measure of our numbers and political power we are responsible for the development of the material and moral resources of the country, the maintenance of all its industrial and financial interests, and the conservatism of all that pertains to its general good.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

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THURSDAY OCTOBER 5, 1871.

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☞ This evening Major T. Morris Chester will lecture in the Lyceum Hall, City Hall, subject, "An evening with Royalty."

☞ The *Sugar Bowl* does not think the sugar crop this year will exceed 150,000 hogsheads.

☞ The *Attakapas Register* of September 29, says: "The Customhouse meeting called in East Feliciana was a glorious fizzle. Hon. Joseph P. Newsham, late member of Congress from the Fourth District, will soon take the stump for the State and National Administrations."

☞ We have seen the last issue of "*The Grand Era*," and so, perhaps, have two or three city readers. We have to say that the drivelling idiocy of its contents, so far as *we* are concerned, is UTTERLY—UTTERLY unworthy the notice of any one outside the confines of a fool's or a lunatic asylum.

CARROLLTON.—Our sister city has just held her election for Mayor and Councilmen. There were the Democratic and the Republican candidates in the field, and everything went on quietly. It is a matter of congratulation that the entire Republican ticket was elected, the mayor, Gilbert Harrison, Len Williams and Robert Thompson, being colored men. The other Councillors Wm. Kern and S. L. Henry are white. All honor to Carrollton.

☞ Several of our exchanges mention the establishment, at Baton Rouge by the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of a newspaper called the *Deaf Mute Pelican*, under the editorship of Mr. H. C. English, himself both deaf and mute. All the work of this curiosity is done by persons who can neither speak themselves nor hear others speak.

THE FIRST FRUITS.

How do you like it, gentlemen bolters and Gatlin gunners? You may now contemplate the beginning of the momentous consequences to follow the success of your attempted overthrow of the Republican party!

Delos W. White, Recorder of Grant parish, a patriot and a gentleman by all accounts, has been *murdered*, and his mangled remains offered up, by your Democratic allies, as a burnt offering to their Ku-Klux deity! Judge W. B. Phillips, the Parish Judge, has been repeatedly fired upon, and his home with his household treasures, likewise given to flames.

These are the first, but we dread will not be the last, sacrifices to the insatiable love of rapine and blood that actuates the enemies of Republicanism in the South, and which has bequeathed us so many mournful legends of the dark days of 1868.

For two years,—since Governor Warmoth led our party to a glorious triumph,—no such deeds as we record elsewhere have been perpetrated within the borders of Louisiana. All classes were satisfied that the State Administration was strong in its sense of right, and determined that equal and exact justice should be dealt to all. Midnight masquerades ceased, the lash and revolver were laid aside, and the incendiary torch extinguished. What, then, has so suddenly caused to be again brought into requisition those terrible weapons of woe? There is but one answer to this question. The adherents of the Customhouse clique, particularly the subsidized "organs," have created a belief that the power of the Republican party is split in twain; that the State Executive is deserted by many of those who should be foremost and most earnest in maintaining his authority, and the Ku-Klux gladly seize the opportunity to persecute and slay Republicans, which a wholesome dread of his stern enforcement of the law had for many peaceful months caused them to abstain from.

It is no defence for the acts which have produced these results to assert that the murderers and incendiaries will be punished—as we believe they will if it takes the whole funds of the State government to bring them to justfce. The bolters of the Customhouse, by reckless assertion and wild charges, originated an impression with the outlaws of Grant parish that they could with impunity commit this fearful outrage; consequently those party assassins are primarily responsible for the assassination of White, and will be responsible for all the lives and property destroyed by the Ku-Klux from now until the people have once more an opportunity to prove at the ballot box their fealty to the State government which has already done so much in their behalf. We make this grave accusation calmly and seriously, though with deep sadness, and we hope those whom we accuse will ponder over it until reflection gives birth to repentance. If they are not wholly conscience seared and heartless, they must, in the face of such evidence as is now furnished, sacrifice their mad ambitions to the security and happiness of the people.

WIND AND WATER.

From Monday evening to Tuesday night this city was visited with one continuous shower of rain, accompanied by strong winds. An immense quantity of water consequently fell, and the unfortunate rear part of the city in the third district, at the Halfway House, and Milneburg were under water on Tuesday. The railroads were interfered with, their tracks being submerged.

The wind did considerable damage to trees whose roots did not strike deep down; in many cases the falling trees tore with their lateral roots banquets, sidewalks, etc.; several telegraph poles and fences were also blown down.

Yesterday morning opened beautifully, the sun shining out in his brilliancy and the turbulence of the previous day all hushed. The draining machines, which by some singular fatality always break down just at the moment their services are needed are in course of repair, to drain off the water as fast as possible from the overflowed districts.

☞ The St. John the Baptist Church, at Bayou Goula, was destroyed by fire on September 22d, the *Iberville Pioneer* says "supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

LEET & MEAGHER.

A short time since a little paper styled *The Independent* made its appearance in Abbeville, Vermillion parish under the editorship of a Mr. J. A. Meagher. It appeared to us to be a peculiar paper. One of its idiosyncracies seemed us to be to go for Leet the editor of *The Abbeville Flag* in a peculiar way. The similarity of type and make up of the two papers also served to excite some suspicion in our mind, as to the genuineness of the "Eternally Democratic" declaration at the head of *The Independent*, so we cast about for some solution of what looked very problematical to us. The reader can guess our surprise when a few days ago we received the information from Abbeville that, Mr. Meagher is Leet's printer, and that "there is no doubt in the minds of the people of the parish that the articles in *The Independent* are all from the pen of Leet, whose object is to instil into the minds of the colored people, that Governor Warmoth and the members of the Turner Hall Convention, are about to sell out to the Democracy, last week the official journal being kept back three days to allow *The Independent* to come out."

Now, when it is remembered that on the surface, these two papers have been abusing each other, that challenges for a duel even passed between them, that people are taught to believe one of them is a Black Republican and the other an uncompromising Democrat, and to discover that they are friends and work together, and when it is borne in mind that the *Flag* abuses Governor Warmoth, and the *Independent* denounces both Warmoth and Dunn and everything Radical and Republican, our readers can form some idea of the extent to which some men can condescend to go, to accomplish a malign purpose. The *Independent* hoists H. C. Warmoth, of Illinois, for next Vice-President of the United States, and is laboring hard to get its readers to believe him a fit delegate to the Democratic Convention. This mode of aspersion won't do, gentlemen. Your wicked efforts are understood—your plan is discovered—it was too transparent, and the reward of such doings will come back in a fearful recoil on your own heads.

WILL LIEUT. GOV. DUNN EXPLAIN?

These facts were developed in the case of Bovee vs. Herron for possession of the office of Secretary of State: Bovee, instigated by the beneficiaries, obtained from Lieut. Governor Dunn and Speaker Carter a copy of the Crescent City Water Works bill, which those two high State officials signed and certified was a true copy of the original. Bovee promulgated this supposititious bill as a law, Mr. Dunn first *erasing his signature!*

Now this is a little circumstance which needs elucidation and explanation. This document if it should unfortunately be finally declared a law, tranfers from the people of New Orleans to a few lucky gentlemen, property worth some millions of dollars. The latter have resorted to the Courts to obtain possession; and in determining the issue it might prove of grave importance to learn why the Lieutenant Governor first signed and then erased his name:—what were his motives for this extraordinary act, and what is the legal effect thereof?

It is due to the Republican party who elevated him to office that Mr. Dunn should explain his surprising and unusual course in connection with a matter that throughout its whole history has borne the strongest taint of corruption.

☞ The Donaldsonville *Chief* mentions the illness of Ex-Senator Revels, of Mississippi. We hope not dangerously.

☞ The Hannibal *Weekly Courier* (Mo.) of September 28, contains the following information of Hon. J. Milton Turner:

The wife of J. Milton Turner, American Minister in Liberia, writes to the wife of a barber in St. Louis thus: "I see and learn so many things in this strangest of strange countries, that, hurried as I am to reach the mail before it is closed, I scarcely know which to write first about. But I must tell you that the President and Cabinet gave Mr. Turner a superb reception. Persons from many different parts were present. A few evenings afterward he arranged for us a select gathering at his residence, which was simply elegant. The Mayor of the city also gave us a reception at his residence. The entertainment caused me, for the time to forget that we were in Africa. Every luxury of the tropical climates were upon the table, and the company was very intellectual. Just to think of Generals and Colonels in uniform, Cabinet officers, City Councilmen, lawyers, doctors, other professional characters, authors, editors, poets, and other distinguished literary people, together with a live President, and a bevy of ladies to correspond, and they, every one, colored! There were also present the ministers for England, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, Hayti, and other countries. I declare it was the nicest affair that I have ever seen."

THE TIDAL WAVE.

As some people seem still so determined to believe in the coming in and over our city of an overwhelming volume of water from the Lake, and are ready to witness the realization of their fears in every breeze that blows, and every shower that falls, we copy for their information and assurance the letter written recently by Professor Maury on this very subject, and before published in this City by the *Times*:

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Lexington, Sept. 18, 1871.

——Esq., New Orleans:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 8th inst., tarried by the way.

I have too much respect for Mr. Agassiz to suppose that he has attempted to "predict an earthquake" or to forecast any such tidal wave for October 5, 6, as you describe—a wave so immense that it is to submerge the Southern Atlantic coast, the peninsula of Florida and the Gulf coast.

In 1870 a crack-brain in England alarmed many people there, with the prediction that during the equinoctial tides of that year an immense wave was to come into the Mersey and damage Liverpool.

Scientific men were called on to allay the popular fears caused by his foolish announcement. This they did by showing that the equinoctial tides of that year would not be attended by any unusual circumstance whatever.

As for an immense tidal wave in the Gulf of Mexico—that sea is, in this respect, like the Mediterranean—a close sea—the entrances to which are not, as a moment's reflection will convince, large enough to admit during the six hours of flood, water enough to fill such a sea to overflowing. That is why you have little or no tides in these two seas. So New Orleans is safe. At any rate she has far more reason to fear the floods of the Mississippi from above, with their crevasses, than the tides of the Gulf with their waves.

You know the longest tidal waves are generated under the new or full moon of the equinoxes. Amazon, the Hoogly, the Peiho and other rivers that, fronting the tides, have open months in deep water for good entrance.

This wave, after it enters the rivers, becomes a moving and roaring wall of water ten or fifteen feet high. Warned by the noise and alarmed by the appearance of the "bore," the watermen afloat out and made for the shore in their frail craft to escape a fill or capsize.

The South Atlantic coast and the peninsula of Florida are not only out of the track and reach of such waves, but the agencies which pile them up are wanting there.

Moreover, that long chain of islands which curtain the coast from the sounds of Carolina to the capes of Florida, is a breakwater which would protect and defend our shores from all the tidal waves that the combined action of the sun, moon and planets has power to arise. Respectfully, etc.

M. F. MAURY.

[For the Louisianian.]

SHREVEPORT, LA.,
September 27, 1871.

Dear Louisianian:

We have heard much of the rowdyism of Shreveport, and at last we have had an opportunity of realizing what it means. Threats were given out in New Orleans that all sorts of legal processes would be resorted to, to prevent Hon. J. Sella Martin from entering on his duties as District Superintendent of Education. But those who are familiar with that gentleman's history as an intrepid defender of his race, a gallant advocate of Republicanism and a fearless pioneer in all reconstruction measures, refused to believe that any respectable number of men of color would seek to obstruct him in the discharge of the duties to which he was appointed by the Governor of the State.

At a religious meeting, Mr. Martin was threatened with personal violence, and to carry out the threat deadly weapons were exhibited by Mr. Harper, and a woman was assaulted and bore the marks of the assault before a public court of justice.

They are fighting Governor Warmoth through the Hon. J. Sella Martin, though the community is against them, and notwithstanding there thugism, Mr. Martin has the best of them so far.

Everybody here understands that it is a fight against the Governor in his appointment of Mr. Martin to the position which he now holds, but they are also determined that the Governor shall be sustained in the appointment of a colored man to carry out the educational interests of the State, and if he is not sustained it is our fault.

Yours, most truly,

VERITAS.

☞ A modern thinker says many people will be astonished when they get to heaven to find the angels laying no schemes to be made archangels.

The Red River Ku-Klux.

Parish Recorder Murdered

PARISH JUDGE SHOT AT

Murder and Incendiarism

:o:

We are again astounded at the murderous cruelty of the madmen who infest remote portions of this State, and do much to destroy the reputation of our people, who, because of a dastardly acts of a few, are regarded abroad with mingled feelings of horror and alarm. The letter below is from Hon. W. B. Phillips, parish judge of Grant parish, a parish created two or three years ago from a portion of Rapides and other territory.

COLFAX, September 27, 1871.

Editor Republican:

Your imagination can not conceive of a more heinous crime than was committed here on the night of the twenty-fifth instant.

A crowd of white men, about fifty, came to my home about one o'clock, set fire to my dwelling house, and guarded the doors with double barreled shot-guns; and when Delos W. White, our recorder, and myself went to the door, they fired upon us, killing White in a instant. They took two more shots at me, and I fell down as if dead, and then they mounted their horses and ran off.

They burned everything I had entirely up, and left a torch tied on the end of a pole twelve feet long in the yard.

It will be unsafe for Republicans in this part of the State until the general election is over.

Mr. White was burned up in the house. I could not get him out.

The people are much excited I am not in condition to write more.

W. B. PHILLIPS.

Mr. White was a young man, and we believe came out here with the eighteenth New York cavalry regiment, in 1864.—*N. O. Republican.*

DONALDSONVILLE.

The *Chief* of September 30th, contains a lengthy report of the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Lincoln Republican Mother Club, at the M. E. Church, in the above named town, at which the following resolutions were adopted "without a dissenting voice":

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Ascension parish, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the action of the Customhouse fraudulent convention, and declare that all that participated therein are disorganizers, and tending to the overthrow of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proceedings of the convention held at Turner Hall, in the city of New Orleans, and also the action of our duly elected delegates Pierre Landry and C. F. Smith in their actions therein, and that the same is hereby approved and ratified.

Resolved, That we denounce as bolters any and all men who, claiming to be Republicans, indorsed by word or act the Customhouse bogus convention.

Resolved, That we indorse all resolutions introduced and passed by the convention held at Turner Hall, and ratify the same.

Resolved, That we indorse the State Central Executive Committee, of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is President.

Resolved, That we indorse the actions of the delegates of the Third Congressional District, and congratulate them in their judicious selection of true and tried Republicans for the Congressional Committee of this District.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the National Administration of his Excellency President U. S. Grant, and acknowledge him as the leader and standard-bearer of the National Republican party.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Administration of his Excellency Governor Henry Clay Warmoth, and acknowledge him as the leader and standard-bearer of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the regular nominees of the Republican party of this parish and State, and that we cordially invite our erring friends to return to the Republican fold.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Donaldsonville *Chief*, for publication.

Special Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 4, 1871.

The credentials of delegates elected to the Southern Colored Convention to meet in Columbia, South Carolina, are ready, and the gentlemen elect who propose to attend said convention, are hereby informed that their credentials can be had on application at the office of Hon. O. J. Dunn, President State Convention.

W. G. BROWN,
Secretary Labor Convention.

WORLD DESPATCHES.

LONDON OFFICE OF "THE WORLD",
Monday, September 26.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, in his speech at Hugeenden to-day, after eulogizing her Majesty, Queen Victoria, declared that the Queen was physically and morally incapacited from reigning much longer. The duties of her Majesty, he said, were naturally excessive, and had broken her down. This was most deplorable, for no Englishman could possibly have such complete control of the political traditions of the country as its sovereign. Mr. Disraeli's allusion to the Queen's deplorable condition has created great consternation, so great indeed that some of the London journals will to-morrow suppress this portion of his speech, while others will publish in full the remarks of the great Tory leader P. G.

THE NATURE OF THE QUEEN'S DISEASE—HER DEATH MAY BE ANNOUNCED AT ANY MOMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Times* this morning is penetrated with remorse. It abused the Queen during the last session of Parliament besause she refused to show in public; and now it beats its breast, strew ashes on its head, and scourges itself without mercy because it has discovered that the painful and dangerous disease which has lately placed her Majesty's life in danger, and from which she has not yet recovered, was even then preying upon her. Here is the *Times'* account of the Queen illness:

"The public will have observed with considerable anxiety the recent statements in the *Court Circular* respecting the health of the Queen. They are the more grave as coming from the Highland home in which for so many years her Majesty has been wont to find health and refreshment. She has sought, like numbers of her subjects, a renewal of strength in the fresh mountain air of Scotland, and that she should there be prostrated by weakness is matter for special regret and concern. We grieve to say, however, it is true that her Majesty has suffered from a severe and painful attack of illness. It commenced with a grave general derangement of health. This was followed by a violent affection of the throat, wich was dered swallowing or speaking above a whisper very painful and difficult; and the attack ended in a very severe abscess under the arm. The abscess was opened by Professor Lister last Monday week, and proved to be much larger than he had anticipated. Fearing lest it should fail to progress satisfactorily, or lest there should be any appearance of another, he remained at the castle the whole of last week. Happily, there has been no drawback to the process of cure, and the professor left Balmoral on Sunday. We may trust, therefore, that there is no occasion for further anxiety. The Queen's health has much improved during the last few days, and she appears in a fair way of recovery. We observe with pleasure that she is able to resume her drives, but such an illness is extremely weakening and distressing. Her strength is much reduced, and we fear it must be some time before she recovers even her usual state of health.

I am sorry to say that this does not begin to tell the whole truth. The Queen is still in imminent danger. I do not entirely credit all that I hear about the state of her mind; the truth about that, if it were unfavorable, would be almost impossible to ascertain until affairs had reached a hopeless stage. But from authority that I can rely upon I learn that the scrofulous disease under which her Majesty is suffering is of a very persistent, dangerous, and malignant nature, and that fatal results may ensue at any moment.

There is a whisper at the military manœuvers going on at Aldershot have some reference to possible outbreaks that may occur on the announcement of her Majesty's death, and that the presence of the Prince of Wales with the army was considered expedient for the same reason. All these stories must be taken for what they are worth; but they are significant straws showing how the wind blows. When the Queen is more than usually affected in her mind they always send for Lady Churchhill, and that lady is now at Balmoral.

CURE FOR THE BOLL WORM.—Mr. Jas. D. Tatum, of Aberdeen, one of the oldest citizens, has discovered an effectual bar to the depredations of the boll worm. Last year he put up nine martin boxes, which were immediately taken possession of by hundreds of martins, who entered upon duty as destroyers of the millers who deposited the eggs that produce the destructive boll worm; he informs us that he did not find a single boll worm in his hundred acres of cotton. Putting up martin boxes at convenient positions throughout their plantation they will be able to wage a war of extermination against the most dreaded enemy of the South. It costs little or nothing to try the experiment, and there is no good reason to suppose that the martin will not be as destructive to the enemies that threaten the field as the English sparrow, while it is much more harmless.—*Aberdeen Examiner.*

—The treaty of Washington—Making terms with your laundress.

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—*The Nation.*

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☞ Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
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LECTURE.

MAJOR T. MORRIS CHESTER, will deliver a Lecture in the LYCEUM HALL, City Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 5, 1871. Subject:—

AN EVENING WITH ROYALTY.

To commence at 8 o'clock p. m., precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ Tickets at this office.

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The address of Mr. Langston was repeatedly and warmly applauded, and at its conclusion Mr. Mathews came forward and announced the presence of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who had just returned from Europe. He called for three cheers for him, which were given with a will.

The chair then introduced General N. P. Chipman, the Representative to Congress for this District, who was received with much applause.

SPEECH OF GENERAL CHIPMAN.

General Chipman said he had devolved upon him the representative duties of attending to the interests of all his fellow-citizens. He had placed himself where he could hear every word of the address just delivered by Mr. Langston, and he gloried in the race that could produce such a man. He is a type of the intelligent colored people of the country. Few of them can speak as well as he can; but even white men are not all orators. He had lived among them since they were made free and had never seen any disturbance among them at a public meeting. How it is among the people of New York in that respect is well known.

He referred to Senator Wilson's presence, and said he was desirous of hearing the champion of liberty address them. He said they had assembled to bear witness that a military company could be organized which was exclusively composed of colored men, and reminded them of how short a time it was since they had learned to handle a musket. Their commander was deserving of much praise for his energy in organizing them. He bore a name which should be a touchstone to them. He was a namesake to Mayor Bowen, who had done so much for their freedom.

After some further remarks, the General withdrew amidst general applause.

REMARKS OF SENATOR WILSON.

Senator Wilson was then introduced, and said he had come to listen to their gifted orator, and did not expect to be called on to say anything. He thought they should go to their homes, bearing with them the remembrance of the words, they had heard from one of the most gifted men in the nation. He wished every American could ponder on the words uttered to them. Mr. Langston had appealed to all Americans to think of the causes which contributed to Christian Republicanism in the Western World.

He (Mr. Wilson) had lately traveled thousands of miles in Europe, where he had seen pictures and works of art, of which he knew and cared nothing. He had seen the fields and workshops of the toiling millions there, and had returned to his own country a more thorough American than ever. He had seen the distinguishing features between the European and the American races, and could see that the former had no hope of giving their children a better position in life than they had themselves. It is a beautiful thought, that of endeavoring to advance the condition in life of our children, and he would say to his countrymen, lift your thoughts to the skies and try to secure for your children a better position in the world than you had yourselves. They had just heard the history of how, step by step, freedom had been reached. Those who worked for this for thirty years are still pledged to do all they can to enlighten, to purify, and to lift up the poor of both the black and white races alike. This great continent is open to all, and let all run an equal race. Let us labor and hope on, and struggle more, and in another twenty years school-houses will be on every hill side, and all that may improve us will be an encouragement to the toiling millions of the world. He did not wish to refer to parties, but twenty-five years ago, when he was just of age, he had spent a few days in this city, where he saw the slave-pen and men and women chained going down the river after having been sold as slaves. He went home an anti-slavery man, and on bended knees, had declared for enfranchisement—for giving to all black people the same he had himself, the same his wife had. He had labored for this twenty-five years, and thanked God they now had it. He did not care what name the party might be called from which this came, but it was the Republican party. Some think it has done its entire work. He pitied such people from his heart. It had much yet to do. The principal obligation of the party was to obtain every right for four millions of a people who had a grander history than any that ever trod this green earth. They had only to present to that party a statement of what they wanted and it would be ready to grant everything that could aid in lifting up poor humanity to the highest point it could attain on earth. If the party failed to do this it would be recreant to its plighted faith. He had no sympathy with that impatience which would bring down the party in which they had 900,000 voters, and in whose ranks were four millions of their people. He hoped they would stand by the grand party by which they had been liberated and who lead the Christian sentiment of the country. It has had the blessing of God in the past, and would have it in the future if it is faithful to its duty.

The Senator was loudly applauded on the termination of his address.

COLONEL ORDWAY'S SPEECH.

Colonel N. G. Ordway was introduced and said he left honored in being with them in the shadow of the Capitol to hear the grand words which had been addressed to them. He had read at school the story of selling black men into slavery, and felt indignant at living in a country where human beings were sold as slaves. He had, with others, visited President Lincoln to show him a statuette of the little wounded scout, and as the President looked at the figure he said, while his tall form seemed to grow taller, as he looked at the black man lifting up the wounded scout, "That is what the race are doing for us. What shall we do for them?" They had obtained their liberty through war, and they were looking for more, as they should, and they would get it. He advised them not to put forward men for positions they were unable to fill. He concluded by giving them some good advice as to the mode of seeking their advancement in life.

Mr. E. W. Turner said he had the pleasure of justice, humanity, and right, irrespective of race or color; one who had been impeached from his seat as Governor, the Hon. W. W. Holden, late Governor of North Carolina.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

Governor Holden said he felt highly complimented at being called on to address them. He was too unwell to speak at any length, and nothing but his great regard for their interests would induce him to come forward. He was a Southern man, a Southern Republican, and a friend of liberty. He was accustomed to address such an audience as he saw before him. There was nothing unusual to him in such audiences. He was accustomed to the up-turned faces of black men for a long time, and particularly since reconstruction in the Southern States. He had not heard all of the address of Mr. Langston, but he fully approved of all he had heard. The work of the Republican party was not finished. The proclamations of Abraham Lincoln had done their part of work. The flag of the country is around and protects those who live here, but they had no conception of what the people in the South suffered. That flag floats in the frigid North, and in the regions of the Orient. It protects citizens everywhere except in portions of the Southern States. In his State the bloody Kuklux scourged the backs and mutilated the bodies of hundreds of white men and thousands of black men. With the aid of the Senator present a bill passed to punish these men; and now, in his city of Raleigh, there was a court in session that day with Judge Bond presiding, in which eight of those men had been convicted for the crime of Kuklux. The marshal will soon be seen passing through here with those men on the way to the Albany penitentiary. [Loud cheers.] He (Governor H.) intended to be with them for some time, and meant to fight it out on this line if it took all winter. The atmosphere during the day was filled with the names of Lincoln and Stanton. Stanton held the helm with a hand of iron. Lincoln trod the decks the commander. Congress stood together. The armies put down the rebellion, and he thanked God for it. He was accustomed to colored troops, for of seven hundred men he called out in his State to put down the Kuklux one hundred were black, and were as well disciplined as any in the service. This was acknowledged by officers of the army, and these men were under the command of Captain George P. Willis, of the House of Representatives. He had called these men out, though not obliged to call on colored men, and he had put the blue on their shoulders by the authority of the President. He concluded by urging them to go on with their military organizations, and assured them of his full appreciation of the rights of their race.

Mr. E. W. Turner said he took great pleasure in introducing General O. O. Howard, the president of Howard University, one of the greatest advocates of freedom and education.

SPEECH OF GENERAL HOWARD

General Howard came forward amid loud applause. He said they they had heard a sufficient number of speeches for the day. They had heard the religion, the politics, and the morality of their parties well placed before them. It was well, in looking for an office, to have a letter well drawn up and then to sign "I concur in what has been said." He concurred with Mr. Langston and Senator Wilson in what they had said. He had heard Governor Holden open his mouth for the first time, and was satisfied he was a sincere man, and they knew that a sincere man was enveloped by all that was good. He then said he was pleased to see the laboring men happy because they were paid for their labor as they did it. He counseled them to save a something to educate their children. He related an instance of a poor woman from Alabama, whose great anxiety was to save money for the education of her child. Education was a safeguard against crime. He hoped to see the time when the flag would protect the people in all parts of the country. The General concluded with additional remarks on the advantages of education.

A CITIZEN OF LIBERIA.

Hon. W. H. Johnson, Secretary of the Interior of the Republic of Liberia, was introduced by Rev. Elisha Weaver. Mr. Johnson said it was twenty-nine years since he had been in the United States, and he was proud of the progress the colored citizens had made here. It would be a strange prediction to have made when he was last here that the black man would now be a Representative in Congress. He knew it was the custom of the Anglo-Saxon race to say that the black race could not attain to equality in intellect. This was a mistake, for God had made all equal, and the only difference was in the complexion. After some remarks relative to the country he had come from he said they had met to rejoice over what had been won. They should remember that he who would be free must first himself strike the blow. He was there as the representative of a country which had alliances with fifteen countries, and that was owing to their efforts. The black man should strive on until he acquired all his rights.

Mr. Allen Coffin then addressed the audience at some length, and when he had concluded.

Mr. E. W. Turner read a number of letters from distinguished gentlemen apologizing for not being present. Among these were letters from President Grant, General Sherman, Secretary Belknap, Governor Cooke, Senator Pool, David Clarke, of Hartford, Conn., and Colonel John W. Forney. The following extracts will be read with interest:

Governor Cooke says: "The event which you commemorate was not only one of the most momentous, but one of the most Christian events in the history of our country, and, it might be added, in the history of the world. It not only embodied the great political principle underlying our free institutions as first announced in the Declaration of Independence, but it was a sublime illustration of the golden rule, (first proclaimed by the Saviour of mankind,) which is the essential element of all true Christianity."

Senator Pool said: "Attendance on the Joint Committee of Congress prevents him actively participating in the exercises in celebration of the emancipation proclamation. It is most proper and useful that the anniversary of that great and humane measure should be celebrated, and the memory of is author kept ever alive in the hearts of the American people. The emancipation proclamation realized what was before but theory in the great Republic. Shadow became substance, humanity justice and national pride. All unite to swell the importance of the event which we celebrate. Who shall set bounds to your rejoicing that no man can ever again be a slave under the American flag."

Hon. Gerrit Smith says: "I trust that the occasion to which you invite me will be a happy one. I am too old to attend to it, but not too old to rejoice in it. I am 74."

Colonel John W. Forney says: "Of all places on this continent Washington city is the most appropriate for this anniversary tribute to an immortal patriot. It was there that the first experiment of emancipation was tried. It was there that the great sentiment was originally carried into effect. It was there that the colored race first proved their fitness for suffrage and for government. It was there that Lincoln sowed the seed, although he did not live to gather the harvest, of liberty."

The assemblage then dispersed, and the Stanton Guards marched back to their armory, well pleased with their celebration. Everything was conducted in the best order, and nothing occurred during the day to mar the harmony of the occasion.

Proposals:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NEW ORLEANS PARK
No. 11 Carondelet Street.
New Orleans, September 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 2 P. M., until October 27, 1871, for the furnishing of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at this office, at the times designated.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,
oct11m Assistant Secretary.

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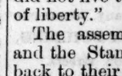

The Steamer **KATIE**, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
Disirict of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
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1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
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INTERESTING ITEMS.

☞A pound of turnip seed contains 301,268 grains. You can easily test the accuracy of this by getting a pound and counting the seeds.

☞A modern thinker says many people will be astonished when they get to heaven to find the angels laying no schemes to be made archangels.

☞Ninety thousand four hundred and sixteen persons emigrated from England, and 112,095 from Scotland and Ireland, during the year 1870.

☞The young men at the Wheeling watering places have discarded white vests. The young ladies use so much oil on their hair that a vest is only good for one evening on the piazza.

☞A barn near Dubuque, Iowa, was destroyed by fire the other day. The barn was very near the owner's dwelling, and, water being scarce, the house was saved by the application of great quantities of milk!

☞Cauliflower, called the "queen of vegetables," was first planted in Great Britain about 1603. It came from Cyprus, but was not sold in the market until 1670. In the 18th century cauliflowers were a common present from England to Portugal.

☞Frederickshald, in Norway, is memorable on account of Charles XII., of Sweden, having been killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works, in 1718. He was found with his hand upon his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket.

☞Mr. Child, of Exeter College, Oxford, a recent writer on physiological experiments contends that the degree of sensibility to pain in mankind varies directly with the increase of civilization; so that the more highly civilized a man is, the more he will suffer from a given cause productive of pain.

☞A Detroit merchant received a check for $9,000 from a penitent defaulter. The amount due being only $8,000, the merchant gratefully made change with a check for the balance. He indulged in much profane swearing on finding the next day that the $9,000 check was worthless.

☞On the 23d of May the cigar seller of Quai de l'Ecole printed with a pen, "Closed on account of death," on a sheet of foolscap, in order to preserve his shop from pillage and fire. As soon as the ink was dry he took a paste-brush and posted it on his door. He was about to re-enter the shop when a ball killed him.

☞Mahomet was born at Mecca in 570. His early life was passed as a caravan driver between Mecca and Damascus. Attwenty-eight he married Cadiga, a rich widow, and afterward commenced his religious vocation. He accordingly passed much of his time in a cave near Mecca, where, with the aid of a Persian Jew and two Christians, he complied his Koaan, and at the age of forty, publicly called himself the apostle of God. His absurdities caused him to be driven from Mecca to Medina, in the famous year of the Hegira, or flight, 622. He died suddenly at the age of sixty-two.

☞The spinning machine, called a mule, was invented in 1779, by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, England, in 1753. From the name of his residence he termed the machine "Hall-in-the-Wood Wheel;" it was also called muslin-wheel, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; but from its combining the advantages of Hargreave's spinning jenny, and Arkwright's adaption, it derived the name of mule. It produced yarn tremble the fineness, and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. The self-acting mule was invented in 1825.

☞The succession of royal poets, familiarly known as poets-laureate, from the time of the "father of English poetry," has been as follows, with the dates of their succession to office: Geoffrey Chaucer, A. D. 1373; Henry Scogan, 1400; John Kay, 1461; Andrew Barnard, 1485; John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben Johnson, 1615; Sir W. Davenant, Knt., 1638; John Dryden, 1680; Thomas Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1693; Nicholas Rowe, 1714; Laurence Eusden, 1719; Colley Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758; Thomas Wharton, 1784; Henry J. Pye, 1790; Roberty Southey, 1813; William Wordsworth, 1843; and Alfred Tennyson, 1850.

FUN AND FANCY.

—When is a lawyer stongest?—When he is fee-blest.

—A shilling dentist must be a man of low extraction.

—A handy tune—"Fortune." It is not common meter.

—Is the natural inference true that Dr. Mankrake is a quack?

—What part of the rifle is like an assault? The breech of the piece.

—It is asserted in favor of a new lamp that nitro-glycerine itself wouldn't explode it.

—A New Orleans paper suggests that Darwin's theory should be renamed the Monkey Wrench.

—Philadelphia has female undertakers, who are willing to undertake anything from men up.

—The treaty of Washington—Making terms with your laundress.

—When is a small fish pond like a bird cage? When there's a perch in it.

—According to the articles of war it is death to stop a cannon ball.

—The new discovery of gold mines in East Tennessee rather "knocks" the Knoxvillians.

—An Illinoisan got rid of musquitoes by the aid of kerosene. The fireman worked manfully.

—In the States of Iowa and Indiana about two hundred women are working farms on their own account.

—It is said that experience this season has demonstrated that the rear car is the most dangerous part of a train.

—J. L. Smith was recently arrested in New Orleans for a murder he had committed in Carrollton, La., fifteen years ago.

—A Hibernian orator, speaking of suicides, said: "The only way to stop it is to make it a capital offense, punishable with death."

—A young fellow who has been in Salt Lake City about a year, writes that any number of young Mormon girls have offered to elope with him. He adds that the girls are all down on polygamy and want Gentile husbands.

A clergyman was asked whether the members of his church were united. He replied that they were perfectly united—*frozen together*.

—The Fag End of a Quarrel.—Stern parent: "Leave off that noise directly, Jack, you naughty boy! It's all over now, and Bertha's left off crying these ten minutes." Jack: 'B—B—Bertha began crying before I did! Boo hoo!"

—An off hand fellow—One who has lost his arm.

—An air of importance—One's first breath.

—A young lady was entertaining some friends the other evening, when one said: "Miss——, your braid is coming off." She clapped her hands to her head and found nothing unslipped. The gentlemen quietly pointed to the braid of her dress, about half a yard of which had been torn off, and was lying on the floor. There was an audible smile.

On the Pope.—The King of Siam, on hearing that the Pope had lost some valuable jewels in consequence of a thief having got possession of his keys, remarked: "Ah, what a man! professing to keep the keys of heaven and not able to guard those of his own bureau!"

A Question Unanswered. — A woman was walking, and a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said: "Why do you follow me?"

He answered: "Because I have fallen in love with you."

The woman said: "Why are you in love with me? My sister is much handsomer. She is coming after me; go and make love to her."

The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased, he went again to the other woman, and said: "Why did you tell a story?"

The woman answered: "Neither did you speak the truth; for if you were in love with me, why did you go after another woman?"

—Mr John Tongue—while working in the ice house at Port Ewen N. Y. slipped on a cake of ice, and fell about fifty feet, striking on his head, and injuring himself severely if not fatally."—(*Exchange.*)

Comments by—Ewers trooly—as follows—how very careful we should be-as to what we say! A man "slip of the Tongue," nearly cost that man his life. I-ce the point—don't you?

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THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO;

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Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

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